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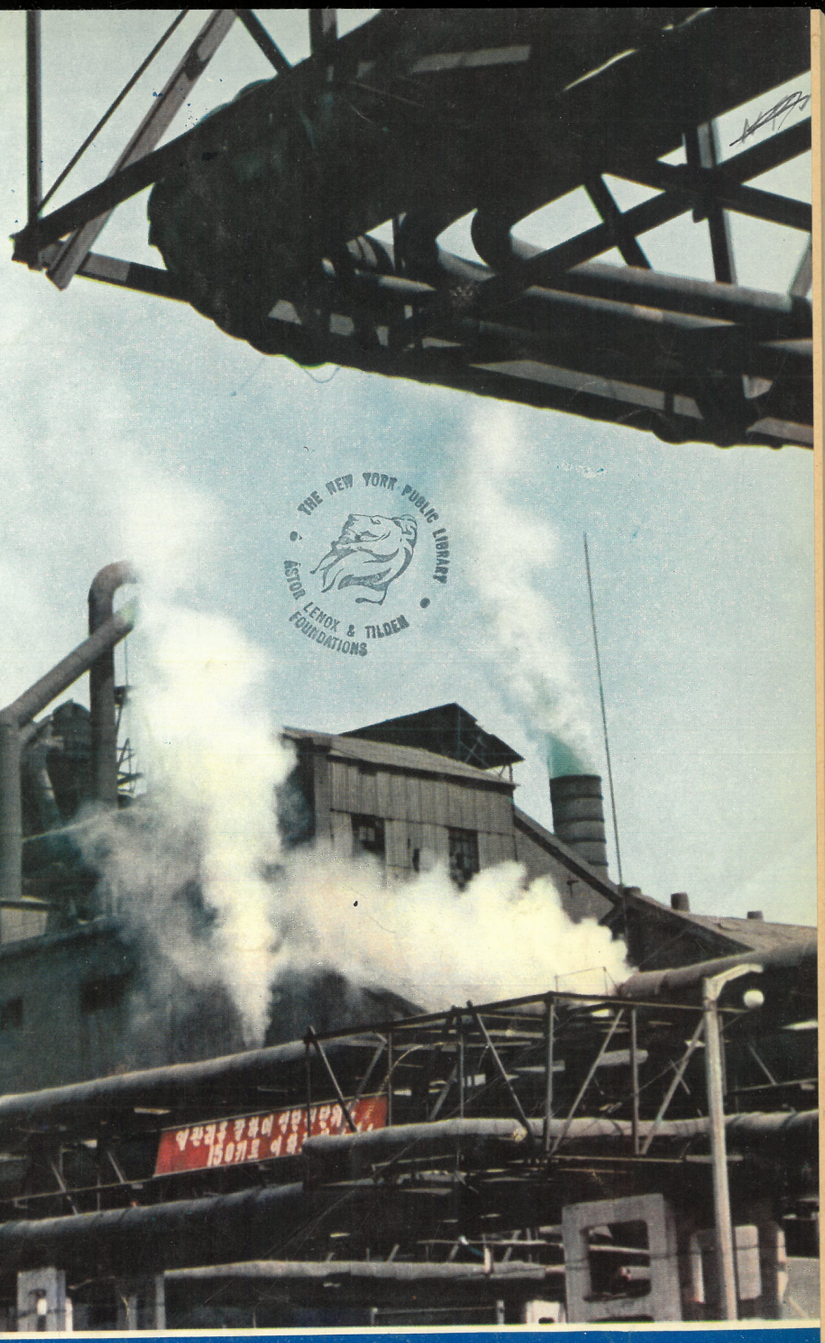

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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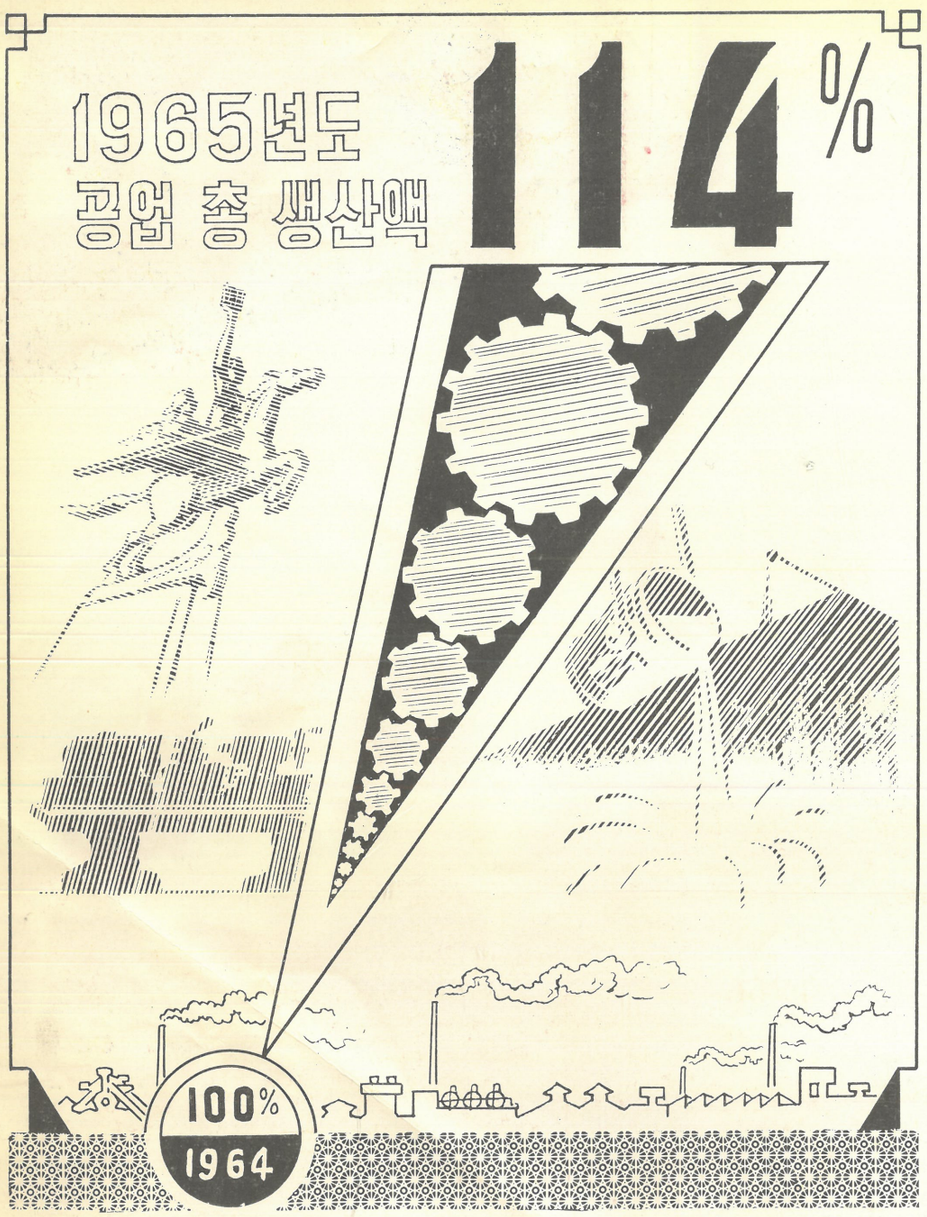


Increase in the gross industrial output value

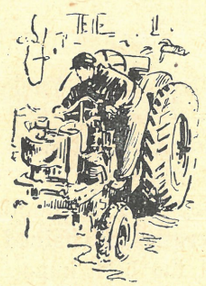
Brilliant Achievements Made by Our Working Class

According to the report of the Central Statistical Board on the result of the 1965 plan for the development of national economy, the gross industrial output value grew by 14 per cent in 1965 compared with 1964.

Major industrial output increased as follows:

	in per cent of 1964
Electric power	107
Coal	124
Iron ore	124
Steel	105
Machine tools	149
Tractors	201

The Korean TRADE UNIONS



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Front Cover:
At Heungnam, a chemical industrial base

Back Cover:
A scene from the hockey game

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Statement of the GFTUK

— In support of the struggle of the South Korean workers for better living conditions and democratic rights —

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea issued a statement on January 1, supporting the struggle of the South Korean workers.

In the name of the working people in the northern half of the country, the statement extended warm support and militant encouragement to 37,000 South Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs, who rose up in the wake of the service corps workers in the Inchon area, and to the auto drivers in Seoul and North Kyungsang Province, clothing workers in Chonju, workers hired at 9 Japanese firms, who are struggling for existence and democracy.

The struggle of the South Korean workers, the statement said, is the eruption of their pent-up resentment at the fascist tyranny and inhuman exploitation by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and a just struggle for winning the right of existence and democracy.

Under the harsh colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, the South Korean workers have undergone most brutal exploitation and oppression and led a tragic life of slavery, the statement said.

They are deprived of the elementary democratic and human rights and humiliated and manhandled by the Yankee aggressors.

It is only natural that the workers hired at U.S. army organs and other South Korean workers have risen up in a struggle at a time when they and the South Korean people at large are being chained as dual colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists.

The statement condemned U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi outfit who are frenziedly suppressing the struggle of the workers, far from meeting their demands.

It stressed:

The South Korean workers should unite and wage the struggle till their just demands for existence and democratic rights are pushed through, smashing the fascist suppression of the enemy.

They should develop their current struggle to a nation-wide, patriotic struggle for driving out the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi clique and establishing a genuine democratic regime representing the interests of the workers, peasants and all strata of the people.

Standing foursquare behind the fighting South Korean workers are the working class and the entire people in the northern half of the country.

Statement by Chairman Kim Wal Ryong

—In connection with the fact that more and more officers and men of the South Korean army are perishing in the shambles of South Vietnam —

In his statement Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, declared:

The rank and file of the South Korean army must not be taken in by the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique to send more troops to South Vietnam to fight against the South Vietnamese people.

South Korean armymen dispatched to South Vietnam are now dying inglorious death, and obituary notices are sent to their homes. Photo: a mother is in great grief over the sad news

Those who have already been sent to South Vietnam must refuse to obey all the orders of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are driving them to death pits and must fight resolutely to return to where their parents and wives and children are.

As reported, the U.S. imperialists who have sent South Korean youth to the battlefields of South Vietnam as their bullet shield, defying the unanimous opposition of the entire Korean people, are now sending them back to their parents and wives in ashes.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong said that the working people in the northern half of the Republic cannot repress burning indignation at U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi hordes who led the South Korean brothers to untimely death.

He scathingly condemned the Pak Jung Hi gang who sent nearly 20,000 South Korean youths to the death pits of South Vietnam when the world peaceloving people are merging their voices flaying the U.S. imperialists' criminal war of aggression against Vietnam and, not content with this, are now scheming to send more of them as bullet shield of U.S. imperialism, putting up the false propaganda that the South Korean armymen have made certain "battle successes" there.

Behind such brazen propaganda of the Pak Jung Hi clique are their ulterior motives to cover up their treacherous crimes and win the favour of the U.S. overlords by supporting their war of aggression in South Vietnam, he said. He stressed in conclusion.

We cannot turn away from the fact that the officers and men of the South Korean troops are being driven out to the shambles to die a dog's death in South Vietnam even at this hour.

The working class of South Korea which holds dear the honour of the nation and lives of the compatriots must rise up as one for frustrating the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi hordes who are trying to send more compatriots to the battlefield of South Vietnam.

Economy Advances

The Central Statistical Board under the State Planning Commission issued on January 18 the report on the results of the fulfilment of the national economic development plan for 1965.

According to the report, the total industrial output value increased last year by 14 per cent compared with the previous year.

The output of major industrial goods grew markedly last year compared with 1964: power generation by 7 per cent, coal and iron ore 24 per cent respectively, steel 9 per cent, structural steel 14 per cent, machine tools 49 per cent, power generators 26 per cent, electric motors 8 per cent, lorries 76 per cent, tractors 101 per cent and marine products 2 per cent.

Last year 200,000 kw capacity was put into operation at the Pyongyang thermal power station, and the project of laying 220 kva power transmission line was completed between Woonbong and Kangge.

Open hearth No. 6 and the thin plate shop were commissioned at the Hwanghai Iron Works and the expansion project of furnace No. 2 of the Kimchaik Iron Works was completed.

The machine-building industry turned out and delivered more heavy-duty machines, equipment and parts needed in various branches of the national economy.

The second stage project of the ammonia synthesizing shop by means of gasification of anthracite was completed in the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory.

In the domain of light industry the weaving shop of the Hesan Textile Mill and the dyeing shop of the Sinuiju Textile Mill were put into operation and the construction of the Hamheung Woolen Textile Mill made headway.

More than 200 medium and small chemical factories were set up last year in various parts of the country to add to the production of mass consumption goods.

In all domains of the national economy, the technical innovation movement was extensively waged and the Chullima work team movement gained in scope. As of the end of last year, 26,000 work teams embracing 980,000 factory and office workers, co-op farm members and students has been awarded the title of Chullima work team, of which 422 work teams had won the title of twice Chullima work team.

In the field of industry labour productivity was raised by 10 per cent as against 1964 through the extensive introduction of advanced technique and the enhancement of mechanization level.

Last year witnessed in the domain of railway transport the opening to traffic of the 78 km Rajin-Chongjin line and the complete electrification of the 108 km Pyongyang-Sinsungchun line.

The proportion of electrified railway reached 21 per cent of the country's total railway as of the end of 1965.

All these successes are attributable to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the heroic labour struggle of our working people.

Workers' Patriotic Movement for Country's Unification

The patriotic movement of the working people in North Korea for overfulfilling the Seven-Year Plan and relieving their brothers in South Korea has been gaining further momentum.

This movement initiated by a Chullima work team of the combined machine factory in Kaesong near the military demarcation line has been up-and-coming in production and construction in the past one year at factories, enterprises, co-operative farms, schools and offices.

Kim Myung Ja, operator of the lathe "Li Yoon Sik" at the Kaesong combined machine factory. She sets an example in the movement for supporting the struggle of the South Korean brothers and sisters with increased production

The working people registered as their team members the names of patriotic South Korean youths and figures who fell in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country as well as their close friends in South Korea and waged an innovation movement for overfulfilling their targets including the share of those honorary members.

Machines, furnaces and hearths, work teams, ships, and rolling stock have been named after them and their names are on emulators' lists. Our working people have done those extra shares through technical innovation, mobilization of inner reserves, rational organization of labour and economization.

Such lofty patriotic zeal of our working people who are selflessly endeavouring for the early unification of the country underlies the increase in production.

The Chullima riders of the Kaesong combined machine factory, the initiators of the patriotic movement, held a trade union activists meeting in January, at which they summed up the work of last year and discussed measures for further expanding and developing this movement this year.

They worked and lived last year under the slogans: Let us relieve the South Korean unemployed! Let us join the railway and power transmission lines severed by the U.S. imperialists! Let us produce more and fulfil the work left unfinished by South Korean martyrs!

The Kim Jai Ryul twice Chullima youth work team, the torch-bearers of the patriotic

movement, carried out last year's plan, 65 per cent above the previous year, nearly four months ahead of schedule and topped the plan by 34 per cent by the end of the year.

Lathe turner Kim Myung Ja fulfilled her quota by 200 per cent by actively joining in the "unification train movement." She named her machine after Li Yoon Sik, a South Korean student who was killed in the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-government uprising in Seoul on June 3, 1964.

Each work team and each worker of the factory took part in the "one extra share" movement for the South Korean brothers and sisters.

This movement was combined with a massive technical innovation drive. Last year the factory introduced 132 technical innovation proposals into production.

In this course, it produced enough installations for building a factory in Pajoo, South Korea, after unification as they had resolved.

Desire of Tractor Makers

The workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory have entered the second year of their patriotic movement for accelerating rural mechanization in the North and relieving the South Korean peasants by turning out better and more tractors.

Worker Kwon Sik Ho who named his automatic milling machine after South Korean patriotic youth Li Jong Ryang, is surpassing his quota by far in crank processing.

The factory has many machines bearing the names of South Korean patriotic youth Kim Joong Bai, Li Yoon Sik, Kim Joo Ryul and others who sacrificed their youth in the fight against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The tractor makers are filled with the determination to bring earlier the day of the unification of the fatherland, the dying wish of the young patriots, by boosting production. Last year they turned out more than 2,000 tractors outside the state plan by introducing 2,700 innovation proposals into production and installing 300 additional machines in the factory.

They manufactured, in the second quarter of last year, 300 tractors "Chullima" and 48 tractors "Poongnyun" (75 h.p.) in excess of the state plan, by waging a movement for assisting the peasants in the Honam Plain, South Korea.

The workers have reinforced the material and technical foundation of the factory to produce more tractors as the share of the southern brothers. Now they are intensifying socialist emulation to lift the annual tractor production to 10,000.

A GIRL LIBRARIAN

The time for public perusal is over.

Bong Ja, a girl librarian, rang the bell. Soon those workers who were in the reading room began to come out in twos or threes.

After a day's work, she felt fine. Now it's time for her to go home. Before leaving her office, she again looked round the large reading room. Someone was still reading books under a desk-lamp.

"He's so engrossed in reading, though the reading hour is over."

The girl was about to say: "Excuse me, but time is over." The man was designer Ahn Pal Gyoon.

Suddenly she recalled what the trade union chairman said a few days ago. She was told that engineer Ahn Pal Gyoon was designing a new turning lathe.

After a while, Bong Ja began to pick out several books which, she thought, would be of a good use for designing the turning lathe.

At this time, Ahn Pal Gyoon hurriedly took his books and came out of the reading-room. He apologized to the girl as he was aware of the fact that, because of him, she could not have returned home yet.

However, the girl wearing a gentle smile, said: "If you'll refer to these sorts of books," pointing to the books on the desk.

"How could she have known I'm designing a new turning lathe?" Ahn Pal Gyoon wondered.

Then he looked into the books one by one, but he couldn't find any books which would serve as a good reference to him. The girl who was reading his face asked: "Would you tell me what kind of books will serve as a good reference?" Designer Ahn Pal Gyoon felt sorry, but he told the titles of a few books he wanted.

After a moment of thought, the girl said: "Wait for a few days more, please. We'll try to find those books."

After the designer went out of the libary, she telephoned to the libraries of the neighbouring factories, asking if they had such books. But they all answered that such books had already been taken.

The girl, sitting at her desk, thought for a while. Then she began to write a letter with a beaming face as if she'd found any good way.

A few days later, the girl called on designer Ahn Pal Gyoon, when he was lost in meditation, with his face buried in the blueprint of the new turning lathe. He was raking his brain to solve knotty problems in designing the machine.

"A parcel's from Pyongyang," said the girl.

"From Pyongyang?"

The girl put a parcel before Ahn Pal Gyoon who was puzzled because he couldn't make head or tail of it. On the parcel were characters: Addresser—The State Central Library, Pyongyang.

"Who's sent it?" "What kind of a parcel?" he wondered.

As she undid the parcel, there were a book on the making of machine-tools and other newly published books.

Running an eye on the pages, Ahn Pal Gyoon shouted a gay. He found a clue to the problem which he had been taking pains to solve.

Unable to contain his joy, Ahn Pal Gyoon took her by the hand, repeatedly saying: "Thanks ever so much!"

As to the parcel, it had been received in answer to the letter Bong Ja had sent to the State Central Library asking to send him some reference books.

The next day he told to his comrades of the factory about this fact. Then they were unanimously loud in

her praises.

This is what uncle Kwon Doo Ik of the Machine Shop, who studied many books of the factory library for nearly 20 years, said:

"This happened at a time when I took the examination for the license of an engineer in the winter of the year before last. One day, on my way home from the factory after the day's work, I dropped in at the factory library. I wanted to take a book on machine-tools. But other comrade had already taken it. That night, Bong Ja came to my home bringing such a book with her, though it was very cold.

"At first, I couldn't take the book immediately, for I felt a lump in my throat. Taking her numbed hands firmly, I told her quietly: "In after this, don't like this, I'm afraid if you should catch cold."

"Looking at the girl, I recalled one thing that happened before liberation. At that time I was forced to do back-breaking toil at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory then run by a Japanese money clique. Even under such condition I wanted to learn technique. But where could I get books? At that time there wasn't even the shadow of a library. One night I walked to the Hamheung Library, about 12 kilometres away. I asked a Japanese librarian if I could take some books. I told him what I wanted to take. He looked at my card and my face alternatively, then said fiuntly that they didn't have such books, even without trying to find them. Helpless, I came out of the library, cursing the bad society where one couldn't study to one's heart's content."

As soon as uncle Kwon concluded his story another worker began to talk.

"It was, I think, when I was working on a new sort of machine. One day the girl librarian came out on the site and, giving me some books on electric engineering, told they would be of a good use. Then she said that she'd heard my speech at the previous trade union meeting. She said that the factory library was a school of our workers. At any time we could take books from the library. Even if we couldn't go to the library because we're busy, the girl would bring us the books."

There seemed to be no end to their talk.

And it was one day after the girl carried the parcel to designer Ahn Pal Gyoon. That day, too, the girl went to the workers on the site, bringing some new books with her. It was towards noon when the sun was shedding its beams of light. She rushed to the machine shop. There she found the workers doing the test working of a new lathe designed by Ahn Pal Gyoon. She greeted him with a smile playing about her eyes. She congratulated him upon his success, and distributed new books among the workers who, having embraced each other, were jumping for joy, congratulating designer Ahn Pal Gyoon upon his success.

Before the Gun-Barrel of "General Sherman"

It was on the last Sunday. Taking a stroll along the street, I dropped in at the State Central History Museum on Moranbong Hill, Pyongyang. Looking at various kinds of exhibits on display, I once again had my national pride as a Korean and felt the urge to learn from the patriotic spirit of our ancestors. At the same time, I believed that the visitors to the museum would be filled with a resolve to follow the ardent patriotism of our forerunners who built the Chumsung Observatory, the first astronomical observatory in the world, in the mid-seventh century, made the first metallic types in the printing history, the metal pluviometer, and cranes, and invented the tortoise-boat to smash the Japanese invaders.

While I was thinking of all this, a group of workers were chatting with each other.

"How miserable it looks!" said a young worker.

"You are right. Those who invaded our country all sustained severe defeats," added a middle-aged worker.

Before them was a gun-barrel of the U.S. ship "General Sherman."

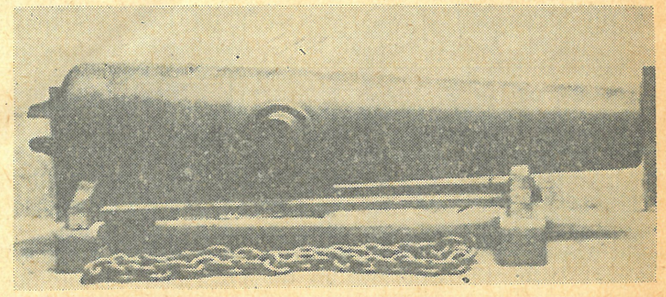
As I stood before this gun-barrel which reveals the first aggressive acts of the American colonialists against Korea, my thought went back to those old days.

Already from the 1860's, the American bourgeoisie worked out the plan to make Korea a military base for their aggression on the Far East. They themselves said that when the United States deliberated on the question of getting its naval base in East Asia in 1865-1870, Korea was considered as one of the future bases of the United States.

In 1866, a U.S. ship "General Sherman" armed with two guns and many other weapons intruded the Daidong River as the first step in their aggressive schemes against Korea. Speaking about trade outwardly, they carried out reconnaissance and committed plundering acts. Enraged by this, the people in Pyongyang and its vicinity, together with the Korean army, rose up in the struggle for repulsing the American invaders. They adopted a tactics, a fire attack. They sent boats fully loaded with oil firewood down upon the anchored enemy ship. As soon as the fire-boats ran against the enemy ship, it was wrapped in flames. Soon the powder-magazine caught fire and the whole ship blew up with terrific explosions. Together with its crew the pirate ship sank to the bottom of the Daidong River. Such was the end of the U.S. ship "General Sherman".

The gun-barrel on display in the history museum is the one captured at that time.

However, the Americans did not give up



Gun and cable captured from American pirate ship "General Sherman"

War-monger Dulles making an inspection tour, on June 17, 1950, of the positions of the South Korean puppet army built along the 38th parallel. In the trench he openly instigated the the army brass hats to provoke a fratricidal war, saying: "Time is not far off when you can display your strength"

their aggressive schemes against Korea.

In 1871, at the order from the U.S. Department of State, the American aggressive scouts in Asia organized an expeditionary squadron to attack Korea. This time, they put up the signboard of "peaceful negotiation."

However, the trick did not work. They could not camouflage their aggressive designs on Korea nor deceive the people.

Our people resolutely rose up to repulse the invaders.

Of this, Low, the then U.S. minister to China, (he was one of those who organized the expeditionary squadron) frankly admitted that the Koreans fought with a "do-or-die" spirit, their gallantry was unparalleled and no nation in the world could match the Korean people in gallantry.

In spite of their defeats, the Americans were stubborn in their aggressive schemes. In 1905, the U.S., in exchange for Japan's assurance that she would not invade the Philippines, allowed Japan to make Korea its "protectorate." It was necessary for the U.S. for the realization of the greater aggressive ambition.

On September 8, 1945, U.S. imperialism occupied South Korea. Then, relying upon the reactionary forces, it embarked upon the road of converting South Korea into its colonial military base.

The South Korean working class had to fight valiantly against U.S. imperialism. In August 1946 the workers of the Hwasoon Coal-mine fought a fierce battle with the American occupationist army. Towards the end of September more than 40,000 railway employees of South Korea went on strikes, then followed the general strike of the workers in the fields of the printing, communications, foodstuff, electric, shipbuilding, marine transportation, etc.

In October of the same year, the South Korean people, enraged by the bloody suppression of the peaceful demonstration and strike in Taegu, rose up in the patriotic resistance, shouting: "We oppose the U.S. colonial policy!" "Hand over the power to the people's committee!" "Don't suppress strike!" etc. The resistance of the working class and sections of the patriotic people which lasted for about two months in various parts of South Korea delivered a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism.

The national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people continued, and even the army rose in riot.

Particularly, U.S. imperialism sustained an ignominious defeat in the Korean war. As is known to the world, on June 25, 1950, U.S. imperialism instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to launch a fratricidal war. And from June 26 the American imperialists sent their planes to the Korean front. Then on June 27, they forced the U.N. Security Council to adopt unlawfully the aggressive "decisions" which "authorized" the U.S. to intervene in the war in Korea.

The Unted States threw into the Korean war one third of its army, one fifth of its air force and main forces of its navy besides

the puppet Syngman Rhee army and armies of its 15 satellite countries, a big army 2,000,000 strong in all.

The Korean people and the People's Army waged a heroic struggle against the enemy. Upholding the slogan of the Korean Workers' Party and the government of our Republic: "All for the victory in the war!" a great number of workers went to the front and the workers in rear ensured the war-time production.

In less than one month after the war started the U.S. 24th Division was wiped out; its commander Dean was taken prisoner.

A number of U.S. generals met with a tragic end.

A torpedo-boat unit of four small craft of our navy sank a 13,000-ton class cruiser of the enemy off Choomoonjin. Indeed, such bravery has rarely been recorded in the annals of world history of sea battles.

Between September and October 1951, the enemy launched hundreds of attacks in an attempt to capture Height 1,211, the most important strategic point on the eastern part of the front. They poured down nearly 30,000-40,000 bombs and shells everyday. In the battle for defending Height 1,211 the Korean People's Army men and officers displayed mass heroism. It was in this battle that squad leader Li Soo Bok, later Hero of the Republic, flung himself over the muzzel of an enemy's heavy machine-gun at a decisive moment to save his comrades from danger and ensure their advance.

U.S. imperialism, in gross violation of international laws, used even chemical and bacteriological weapons in the war. The whole world was shocked and indignant at the crimes committed by the Hitlerites in World War II. Neverbefore in the history of mankind had there been recorded such sordid pages.

However, U.S. barbarities in Korea would make the Hitlerites blush.

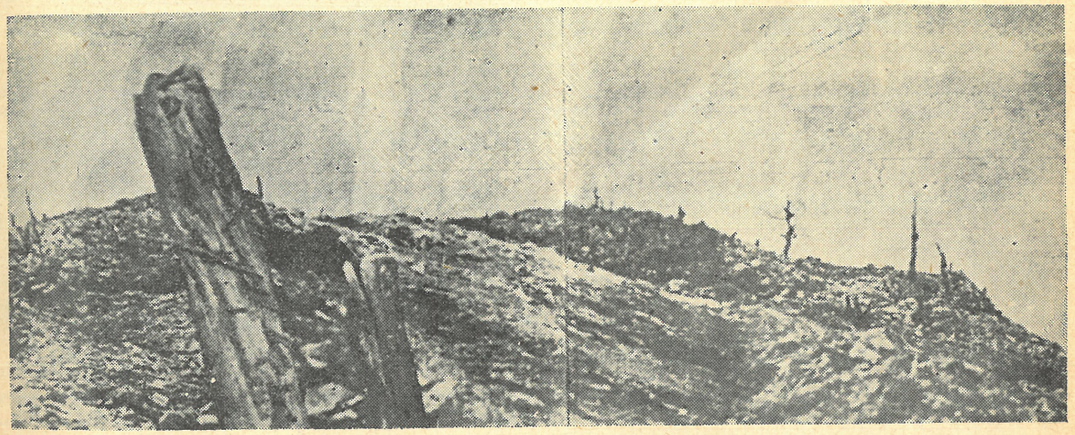
But, with no amount of desperate machinations and bestial atrocities could the Yankee aggressors conquer our nation. They miscalculated that they could easily bring our people, firmly united around the Workers' Party of Korea, to their knees.

The loss of the American military power in the Korean war amounted to nearly 2.3 times in comparision with the U.S. casualties in the four-year Pacific war during World War II.

In the Korean war the U.S. imperialists sustained the first disastrous military setback in the history of the United States, and this signified the start of the downhill of U.S. imperialism.

They were given one blow after another by the world revolutionary people, and today they are being driven into a yet tight corner everywhere.

Since the April 19 Uprising in 1960 in which the government of Syngman Rhee, a faithful U.S. stooge, was overthrown by the people in South Korea, the U.S. colonial rule has been shaken to its foundation. The collaboration of Japanese militarism and the puppet clique of South Korea with the U.S. backing



Height 1,211 where the U.S. army met an ignominious defeat during the Korean war

is facing the strong opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples. The South Vietnamese people are waging a heroic struggle against American imperialism. The U.S. scheme to stifle the Cuban revolution has been crushed.

Today, as in the past, the U.S. imperialism is bogged everywhere it is stretching its aggressive talons in the world.

As I thought of all these facts, a hearty song was heard from outside the museum.

U.S. imperialism lording it over South Korea, Get out at once . . .

A group of middle school pupils came to visit the museum. I thought that they, too, would witness how U.S. imperialism was defeated in Korea and that they would be filled with fresh determination to fight to drive out U.S. imperialists from South Korea and attain the cause of the country's unification at an early date.

No force on earth can turn back the wheels of history.

Workers Assist Countryside

The working people are now assisting the countryside regarding farm work as their own affair.

The aid-countryside movement is gaining further momentum, taking various forms.

Chemical fertilizer and farm machine factories which directly serve agriculture have launched innovation movement for producing and supplying more farming materials to the countryside.

The workers of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory and the Bongoong Chemical Factory are all out to supply more chemical fertilizers and chemicals.

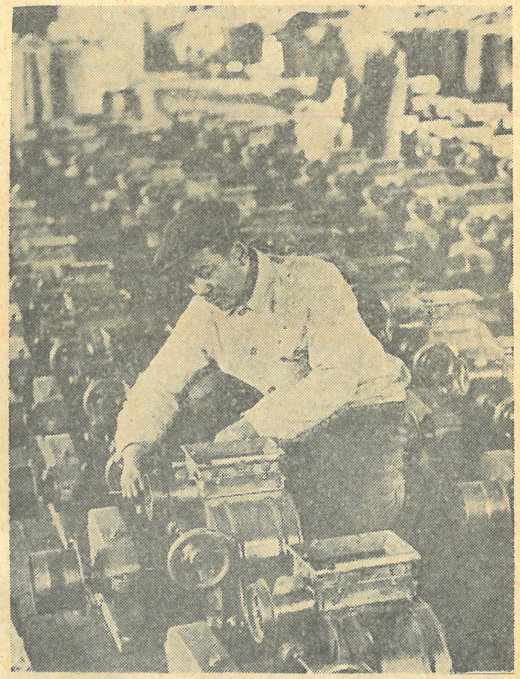
Workers of the Bookjoong Machine Plant have initiated the movement for building farm machine repair-bases in the countryside.

They decided to equip a repair shop for the neighbouring Ryongchun farm machine station in North Pyungan Province with repair trucks, large size lathes and milling machines.

Such assistance campaign is developing into a movement of each factory work shop and work team assisting a co-op farm and farm work team respectively with material, technique and labour.

The workers of the Chullima electric insallations repair shop of the Kangsun Steel Works are giving a helping hand to nearby

(Continued on page 21)



Workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Grain Processing Machine Factory are making greater efforts to equip rice-cleaning mills in nearby co-op farms. Photo: rice-cleaning machines produced at this factory

For Socialist Rural Villages

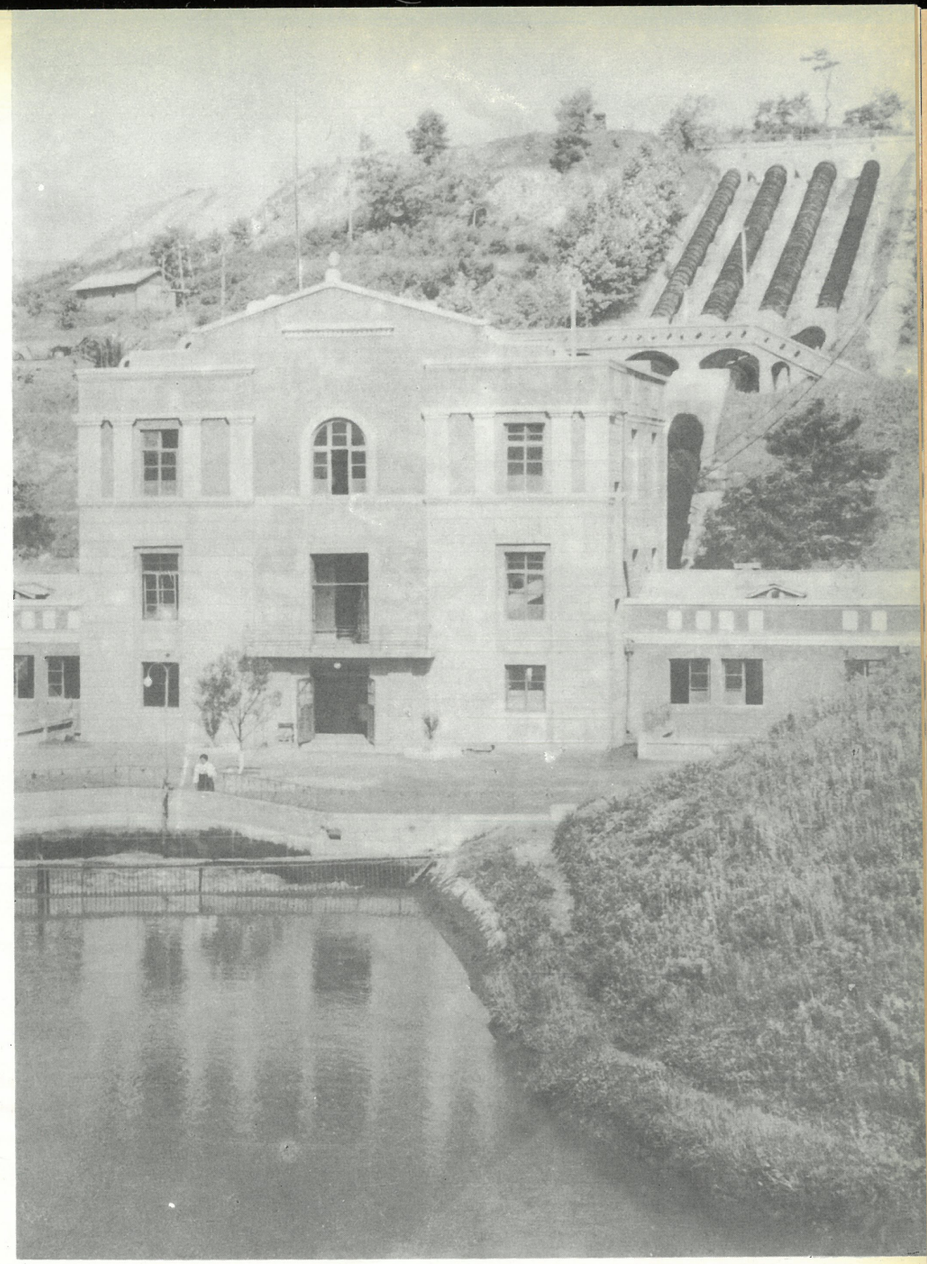
Technicians at the Kiyang Tractor Factory check up accessories of tractors before they are sent to the countryside

The state has paid a great attention to bringing up agro-technicians and specialists to put farming on modern techniques

Agro-technicians and specialists in the field of rural economy (times)

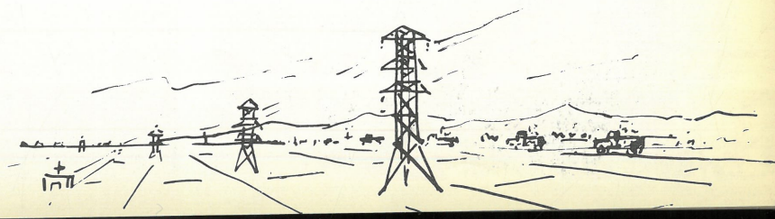
Pumping machines turned out at the Rakwon Machine-building Plant

Irrigation holds a very important place in the technical revolution in the field of agriculture of our country. After the country's liberation irrigation projects were carried out on a large scale, and now the historical task for them fulfilled in the main in our country. Thus, our fields have been transformed out of all recognition; they are converted into a fertile land which knows no flood or drought once and for all.



Two-stage pumping station within the Kiyang Irrigation System

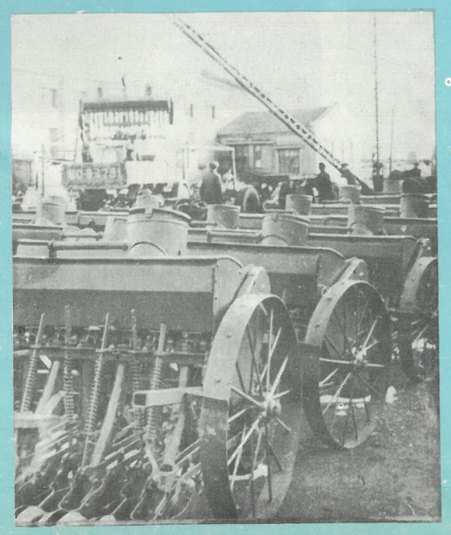
Sluice on a tributary of the Daidong River



Tractors with a capacity of 75 h.p. "Poongnyun (bumper crop)" produced at the Kiyang Tractor Factory

Fodder milling machines produced by workers at the Namsi Livestock Machine Factory

Non-paddy rice sowers made at the Haeju Trailing Farm Machine Factory



In the past when our country was under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism the peasants were harshly exploited and the development of the rural economy was impeded.

However, such things came to an end after our working people had become the master of the country. The rural villages began to take a new look at rapid speed.

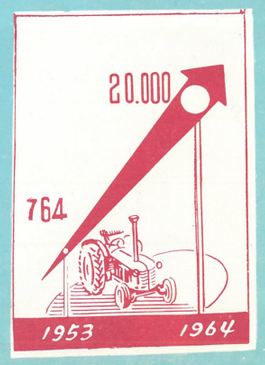
Particularly, after agriculture was co-operativized along socialist line, the working class has made every effort to free the peasants from arduous labour. They spared no pains to promote the mechanization of agriculture, one of the major tasks for the technical revolution in the countryside.

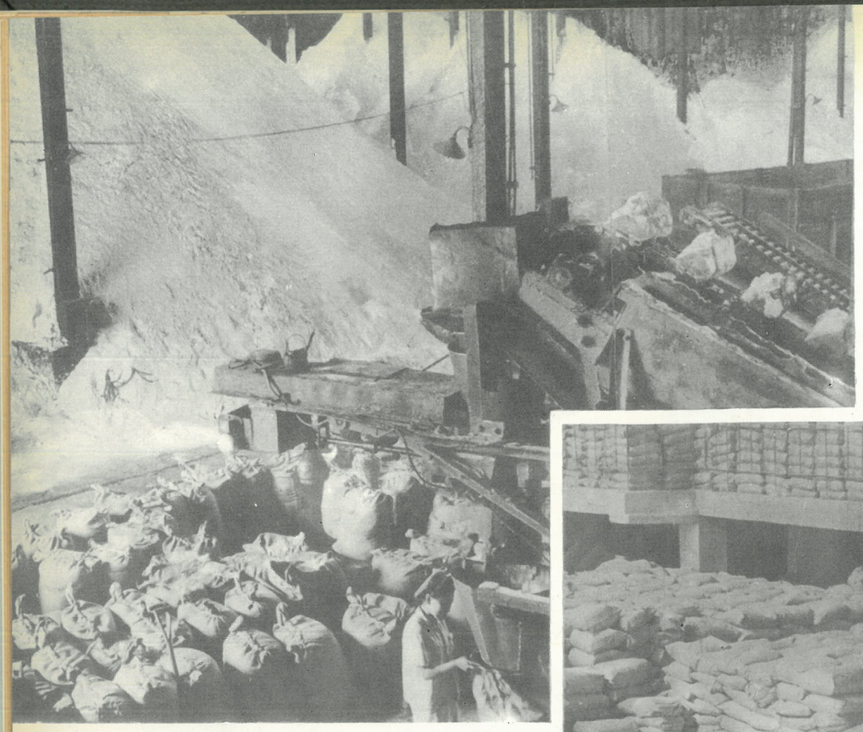
A large number of tractors, lorries and other various farm machines are now doing more and more labour-consuming work for the peasants.

Workers of the Sinpo Shipyard make lathes for a repair workshop in nearby village

Workers at the Dukchun Automobile Factory sending lorries to rural villages

Number of tractors
(in terms of 15 h. p.)

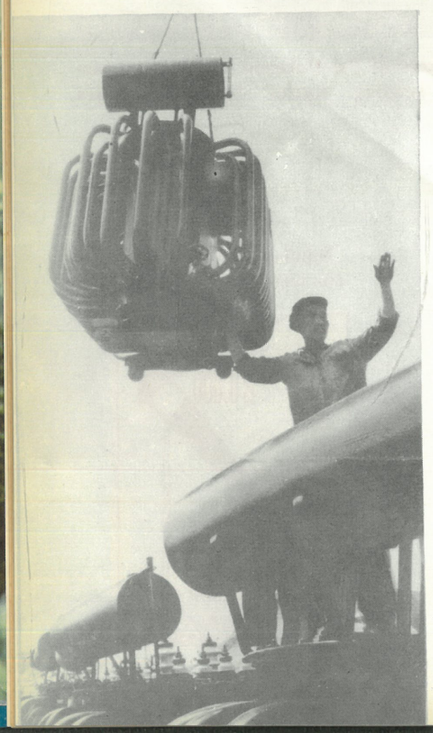


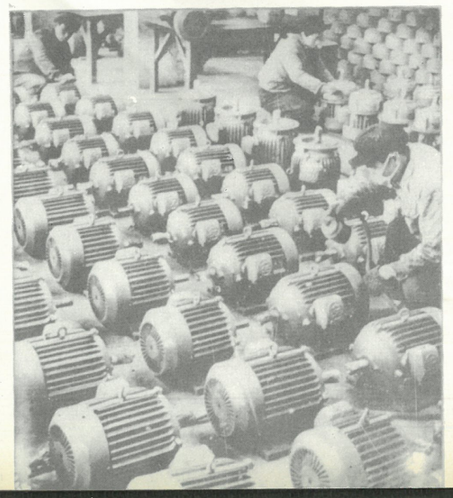


At the packing shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory

Agricultural chemicals shop at the Bongoong Chemical Factory

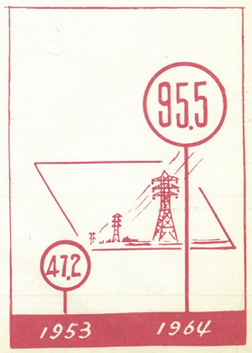
The Daian Electric Appliances Factory produces transformers which will be used for irrigation



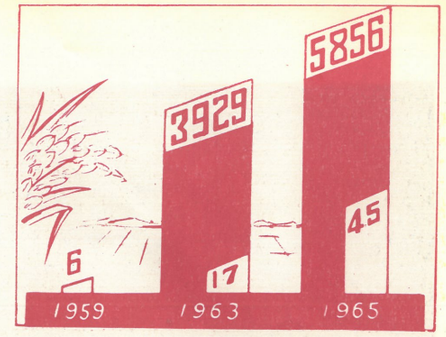


Electric motors produced at the Bongoong Electric Appliances Factory

Ri (the lowest administrative unit) to which electricity found its way (per cent)



Growth of the Chullima work-team in the field of rural economy (Inside-the twice Chullima work-team)



In our country capital construction in the field of agriculture is financed by the state and the dwelling houses of the peasants are built at state expense.

Photo: Houses of the peasants in Bongdai Co-op Farm, Jungpyung County, South Hamkyung Province

Art blooms in co-operative villages

(Continued from page 12)

Taipyung co-operative farm.

They have heard from co-op farmers about what is needed for them in increasing the per-hectare grain output by 500 kg this year and worked out immediate and prospective plans for helping the farm.

This year the shop will supply every work team of the farm with threshing combines and straw bag weaving machines and equip a farm-machine tool repairing sub-work team of the co-op farm.

Technicians of the shop go to the farm and teach farmers mechenical know-how once a week.

Urban inhabitants are also giving diverse assistance to the countryside.

Happy Family of Technicians

Chai Chang Suk, technical instructor of the Jooeul Electric Machine Factory in North Hamgyung Province, celebrated his sixtythird birthday recently.

His sons, daughters and daughters-in-law were invited to the birthday party.

The family has nine technicians or specialists. The old man himself is an engineer, the eldest son an architect, the second son chief-engineer of the Kyungsung Porcelain-ware Factory, the third one head of the hydraulic laboratory of the Kangge Youth Power Plant, the founth one coal mining engineer and the fifth one is a teacher of the Kyungsung Higher-agricultural School. And the eldest daughter has graduated from the Pyongyang Economic Institute and now works at the North Hamgyung Provincial People's Committee and the second daughter and third daughter-in-law are assistant doctors.

Chai Chang Suk was a farm hired hand. When he was 9 he ran away from the landlord's house and went to his mother's family in Northeast China with the hope of freeing himself from the serfdom coming down for generations and studying like others.

However, living from hand to mouth, his dream could not be realized.

Only after liberation was his long cherished desire fulfilled.

The state educated his seven sons and daughters at schools up through college free of charge and brought them up as reliable socialist constructors. Indeed, the life after liberation was happiness itself for the old man.

Joy and deep emotion compelled him to write. "My long cherished desire has come true. I can never forget, awake or asleep, the profound solicitude of the Party. I am firmly determined to live up to the expectation of the Party."

Chai Chang Suk worked and studied untiringly so as not to lag behind his sons and daughters.

Last year he finished factory college. He got good marks on all subjects.

His sons and daughters, the factory trade union committee and teachers all helped him in his study.

Such happiness is not confined to the family of the old man. Under socialist system all the maltreated and oppressed in the past are given happiness and light.

History of Metallic Type in Korea

A country with a history of fifty centuries and an equally long cultural tradition, our country is famed by a long printing history.

Korea's first metallic type appeared in the days of the Koryu dynasty (918—1392), some 200 years earlier than Europe's first metallic type by Gutenberg of Germany.

The "Sangjung Remoon," the statute of the Koryu

dynasty, was one of the books printed with metallic type. Part of this book that was handed down exists to this date, offering a glimpse of the development of printing art at that time.

The invention of the world's first metallic type was attributable to the development of the printing art in Korea from olden times.

Way back in the 5th century, Korea already possessed this art and around the 8th century wood block printing was on a high level.

It was in those days that many books of historical value including the complete collection of buddhist scriptures consisting of 80,000 wood blocks, were published in our country.

Since its appearance in the 13th century the metallic type had been improved many a time; in the ninety years from 1403, its shape changed more than eleven times.

Lead type was cast in 1436. This means that Korea was the first to apply lead in printing

Entering the 16th century, type printing made further development.

The metallic types of Korea were disseminated in the neighbouring countries.

According to the records of history, Japan introduced the art of printing from Korea at the time of the Imjin Patriotic War toward the close of the 16th century.

Today the Korean people are carrying forward and developing this precious legacy handed down by our ancestors.

Guard Against Japanese Militarists

The Japanese militarists are making efforts in spreading their tenets while stepping up the militarization of the country.

They are rapidly restoring "samurai spirit," in which nationalism based on national chauvinism and conservatism are incorporated with cosmopolitanism intended to invade and enslave other countries, this time, by tagging at U.S. heels and teaming up with it.

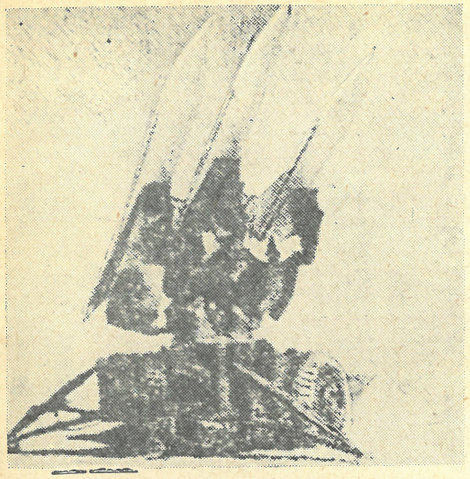
The revived Samurai are quite outspoken in propagandizing the militarist ideas for aggression and expansion. And they are towed by the bosses of the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters.

Ex-premier Ikeda revealed Japan's expansionist desire not only once. He boasted that Japan was "one of the three pillars supporting the free world," "the super first-class state in Asia" and "the leader of Asia" (in his diet speech, October 18, 1963).

Present premier Sato blustered openly that Japan, as a "great state of Asia," should "be deeply alive to her responsibility and duty" and "it is time Japan carved her way" (in his "policy speech" at the Diet on January 25, 1965).

Inciting the aggressive ideas of militarism,

Japanese militarists produce zealously new type weapons



"Little John" guided missiles the U.S. imperialists brought in Japan

the Japanese reactionaries are uttering the cry that they should follow the same line as taken by Hirobumi Ito in subjugating Korea and invading China. Already in 1961, a bombast came from Ikeda that "Japan had thrown a huge amount of funds into Korea, Taiwan and Manchuria and, therefore, the example of the seniors and fathers must be zealously followed."

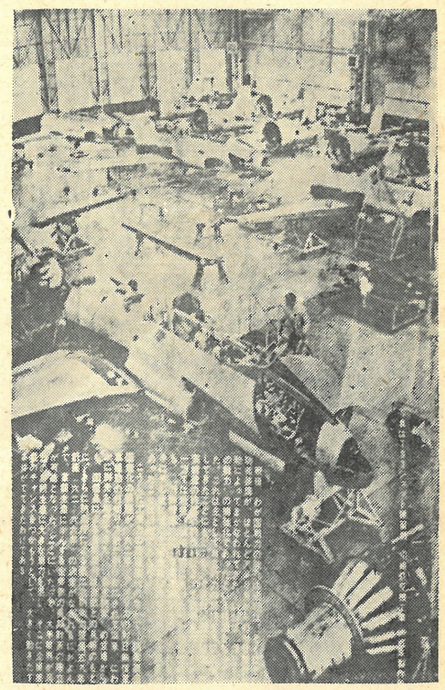
Shigeru Yoshida, senile bigot of the Japanese reaction, croaked that Japan "should become entrenched deeply in Korea, following the line of Hirobumi Ito." Ex-premier Nobusuke Kishi gabbled that "the defence area of Japan must be extended to South Korea and Taiwan" and former deputy president of the Liberal Democratic Party Banboku Ono called for the establishment of a "united states of Japan embracing South Korean and Taiwan."

The Sato group is trying to find some grounds for justifying its villainous designs, preaching the "advantages" of the bloody history of the "great east Asia war."

Japanese foreign minister Shiina wrote in his book "Assimilation and Politics" (published in June, 1963): "If it was Japanese imperialism which, after the restoration of 1868, defended Asia from the poison fang of such powerful western imperialism and administered Taiwan, annexed Korea and tried to realize the dream of five nationality harmony in Manchuria to maintain the independence of Japan, it must have been glorious imperialism."

What is more, the Japanese reactionaries are openly advertising and lauding the "meritorious deeds" of the criminals in the past aggressive war in order to justify their "ideological offensive" for aggression and expansion. With the open backing of the government, "reminiscences," "history of guidance of the China war," "history of the greater east Asia war" and other books summing up the past "experiences" of aggression, are pouring off the press and even history exhibitions retrospecting Japan's aggressive war are organized.

The Sato government is decorating war



With an aggressive end the Japanese militarists are making jet planes

criminals setting up memorial towers and holding memorial services for the war dead. In July 1965, it decided to award orders to 18,000 Japanese officers and men killed during the Second World War.

Fostering anti-communist ideas among the officers and men of the Japan "self-defence corps," it carries on "ideological training" and "moral education" for an aggressive war. Large-scale campaigns are launched for cramming the poison of militarism into the heads of students and children through the introduction of a reactionary school education system, use of "new textbooks," war film showing and the dissemination of the "experiences of the self-defence corps life." Scenes of "courageous routing of the 'enemy' by the imperial army" appear more frequently on the television and movie screens.

Facts show how frenzied are the Japanese militarists headed by Sato in fostering the aggressive "samurai spirit."

Exercise of a tank unit of the Japanese "self-defence corps"

Footprints of Japanese Aggression on Asia (1)

The Japanese militarists' occupation of Korea and aggression on Asia for its domination in the past brought immeasurable sufferings and disasters to the peoples of Korea, Asia and the world.

The Japanese militarists perpetrated bestial atrocities and ruthless plunder, beyond human imagination, in Korea during their occupation of Korea for nearly half a century, in the maritime province and Siberia of the Soviet Union during the civil war, in Manchuria and Chinese mainland during the Sino-Japanese war and in the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaya, Indochina, Thailand, Burma, etc. during the Second World War.

Today the Japanese militarists, revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism, are trying to justify their aggression and crimes of the past, far from repenting of them, and are making moves again to swallow up Asia.

In this connection we reprint from this issue the articles of Rodong Shinmoon on the aggressive acts of Japanese militarism.

Siberian Expedition

The Japanese militarists were the first to send troops to fight against the Soviet Republic right after the October Revolution. They dispatched two warships to Vladivostok in January 1918 and landed marines there on April 5 of the same year.

Through their expedition to Siberia the Japanese militarists attempted to strangle the Soviet revolution, safeguard their "special concessions" in China, occupy Siberia and monopolize the rich natural resources there.

When the Western powers launched the armed intervention, the Japanese militarists dispatched ten to twelve thousand troops, the largest number among the interventionist powers. Later they sent 73,000 more troops than agreed, and occupied all the major points in the east of Lake Baikal. By October 1922 Japan hurled altogether 100,000 troops and squandered one billion yen in Japanese currency to realize their expansionist ambition.

By April 1, 1920, the U.S. and other imperialist interventionist troops had withdrawn in face of the advancing Red Army.

However, under the preposterous pretext of a threat to the "life and property" of Japanese people and "menace to peace" in Manchuria and Korea, the Japanese imperialists not only refused to pull out but tried to mount a new attack to form a "buffer state" between the areas they occupied and Soviet Russia.

The Japanese aggressors perpetrated barbarous atrocities in these areas.

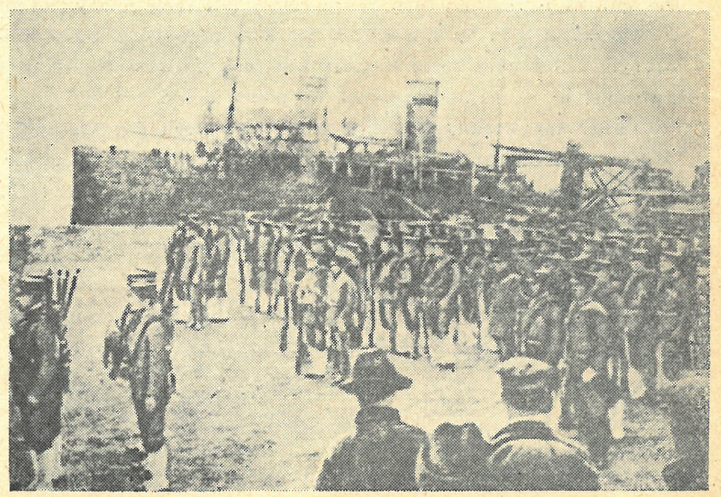
Under the pretext that local people and authorities attacked Japanese they carried out provocative acts in Nikolayevsk, Khabarovsk and Vladivostok.

The Japanese aggressors raided towns and countryside and killed, right and left, Red Army soldiers, communists, men and women, young and old.

The Japanese imperialists and other foreign interventionists massacred 40,000 people, herded over 80,000 others into camps and plundered a huge amount of property in Siberia.

The Japanese invaders used the remnants of the white guards in their military aggression. They supplied the white guards with weapons and cooked up a counter revolutionary "government" in the maritime province in May 1920.

They tried to control Vladivostok, Nikolskoye-Ussurisk and the eastern Chinese railway, secure hunting, fishery and forestry



A pack of the Japanese militarist aggressive army landed at Vladivostok in 1918 for the armed intervention against the Soviet Republic

concessions and obtain the right to develop all mineral resources and gold mines in the maritime province, Sakhalin and Kamchatka.

When they failed to attain their aim by force, the shameless robbers opened peace talks in August 1921 with the "Far Eastern Republic" established in Chita.

At the talks the Japanese imperialists put forth a draft treaty consisting of three secret provisions and 17-point demands aimed at turning the "republic" into their colony.

The secret provisions included a demand for an 80 year lease of North Sakhalin to Japan and stipulated for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the maritime province at a convenient time.

However, the Japanese militarists were driven out by the heroic Red Army in October, 1922. Thus the Japanese militarists' frantic efforts to swallow up the Far Eastern area ended in ignominious failure.

South Korea UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

Inchon at the Time of Feb. 7 Struggle

February 7 this year is the 18th anniversary of the massive anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean people against the entry of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" into South Korea.

It was a mass resistance against the U.S. aggressors' scheme to cook up a separate puppet regime in South Korea under the signboard of the United Nations, and thereby perpetuate the split of Korea and turn South Korea into their colony and military base.

Participated in by two million workers, peasants, youths, students and urban dwellers, the struggle lasted over three months and took various forms such as strike, demonstration, scattering of handbills and raid on police boxes.

Under the slogans "Enforce the 8-hour work day system!" "Increase wages two times!" "U.N. Commission on Korea, get out!" "Let us smash the plot for separate elections!" and "Let us revenge blood for blood!" they fought valorously, defying the enemy's suppression and appeasement.

The struggle exposed the true color of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique and demonstrated the patriotic stamina of the politically awakened Korean people.

Below we introduce a struggle waged by the workers in Inchon, a port city of South Korea, at the time of the Fabruary 7 struggle:

It was one day in mid-January 1948, immediately after the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea" crept into Seoul.

The Korean workers employed at the U.S. army units in Inchon were, as usual, heading for their work sites, in trucks. And it was when the trucks ran a few miles. Suddenly hundreds of sheets of paper were flew down from the last truck. They were leaflets opposing the "U.N. Commission on Korea" and calling for the anti-U.S. struggle. As the truck passed through the gate of the unit, this time leaflets written in English were distributed all over the ground.

Already at that time, the workers, peasants and students had come out in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, and every morning bills and posters were put up on the walls of the public buildings and houses or on telegraph poles. They read: "We oppose the entry of the U.N. Commission on Korea into this country!" "We demand the country's unification without outside interference!" "We demand a genuine people's government!"

And in cinimas or theatres, in the moment the bell rang and the light was put out, hundreds of leaflets were distributed all round.

Came the morning of February 7 in such flames of struggle.

In factories, on construction sites, and in harbours the workers held meetings and staged strikes.

The workers of the "Korean Machine Works," "Dongyang Textile Company" and many other factories in the city put down their tools and fought bravely the armed policemen. The ships which were at anchor in Inchon port, too, stopped operation, inspiring the demonstrations of the workers and other people in the city.

The ranks of the demonstrating workers and citizens surged out to the streets like an angry wave.

The demonstrators shouted: "U.N. Commission on Korea, go back!" "We demand a genuine people's government!" Panic-stricken by this, the American occupation army mobilized even tanks and armoured cars to suppress them.

Everywhere in the city, the demonstrators clashed with the mounted policemen, called out on the spot, and they dashed towards the U.S. tanks and armoured cars. They stormed into the "Inchon City Hall."

From the following day the news of the triumphant struggle of the people in all parts of South Korea was spread wholly.

The railway workers rose up in struggle; the workers in the field of communications went on strikes; the peasants in various parts of South Korea raided and destroyed the police stations; the news of such struggles of the workers and other people greatly encouraged the fighting citizens of Inchon.

The workers employed by the U.S. army authorities waged sit-down strikes in front of the U.S. army barracks in protest against the U.S. army authorities that discharged scores of their colleagues on the charge that they staged a strike and demonstration.

They shouted: "We oppose lay-off!" "We demand reinstatement of the discharged!" "U.N. Commission on Korea, get out at once!"

The puppet policemen and terrorists who came to the spot in two trucks arrested more than 20 workers. Enraged by this, the workers waged a bloody struggle to drive the police away.

In the end, the U.S. army authorities were compelled to cancel the dismissal of the workers.

The Faburary 7 national-salvation struggle of the workers and other people of

South Korea, despite the bestial suppression by the U.S.-puppet clique, dealt a heavy blow to the machination of the American aggressors to perpetuate the devision of our nation and demonstrated the united strength of the Korean people.

Eighteen years have elapsed since that February 7 struggle. But the American imperialist aggressors against whom the South Korean workers so unflaggingly fought, still hang on in South Korea and the cause of the country's unification has not yet been attained.

The patriotic workers and other sections of the people of South Korea will certainly realize their aspiration with fight.

Transport Workers Fight On

South Korean transport workers, like those in other branches, are suffering from a hard toil, non-rights and hunger.

Now they are forced to work over 18 hours a day, but their wages are less than one-fourth of the minimum living cost. And these meagre wages are subdivided into 57 grades under the system of wage discrimination taken by the puppet clique. Needless to say, this system aims at creating disunity among the transport workers in their demands for wage increase, undermining their solidarity and steadily raising labour intensity.

Besides, the workers in the branch of transport are subjected upon the intermediary exploitation of their wages.

According to the South Korean daily Chonnam Ilbo, leaders of the reptile trade unions at the Mokpo branch of the "Daehan Transport Company," in collaboration with employers, cheatted and swindled the trade unionists out of the wages under the name of event and other charges

And employers keep workers' wages in arrears for months. Under the pretext that railway transport is "public service," the puppet clique prevent the railway workers from exercising their rights for better living and social progress.

The "law on the regulation of labour disputes" revised in April 1963 stipulates that labour disputes in "public service" shall be

Transport workers in the city of Kwangjoo, South Korea, go on a strike for wage raise and better working conditions

Transport workers of a briquette factory of South Korea are in labour disputes for wage increase

regulated within 80 days, and that the prime movers and instigators shall be sentenced to imprisonment up to three years or penalty amounting to less than 100,000 won and the participants shall be imposed by less than 10,000 won of fines if labour disputes take place within 80 days.

Today the transport workers in South Korea are denied the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration, strike and other elementary democratic rights.

Braving fascist suppression, they are fighting for a wage-raise, a shorter working day and for the freedom of trade union activities against the reptilization of trade unions and the treachery of reactionary trade union leaders.

In mid-May last year dockers in the Inchon district launched a dispute in demand of a wage-hike of 40 per cent and the transport workers there fought for a wage boost of 93 per cent.

Last September transport workers in Kwangju, South Cholla province unfolded a dispute in demand of a wage-raise and a new collective contract.

The transport workers are also putting up a stubborn struggle against dismissal.

On October 14, last year, drivers of the bus company in Jumchon town, Mungyong County, North Kyongsang Province went on a strike in demand of the reinstatement of their colleagues the management discharged in disregard of the "collective contract". The management tried to abort the strike by inviting new drivers, but the strikers persisted in their fight against the dismissal.

The recent struggle of the transport workers is marked by thoroughness to meet their demand.

This is seen from the strike of more than 1,000 transport workers in Kwangju, South Cholla province which started on November 19 last year. They demanded 100 per cent increase of their wages accounting for one-fourth of the minimum living cost and better working conditions.

The management, nevertheless, had turned a deaf ear to their urgent demand of life.

Activeness represents a step forward in the struggle of the transport workers to defend the right to live.

Transport workers also express solidarity with the struggle of the workers in other fields.

On November 11 last year when the workers of the "Namson briquette company"

in Kwangju went on a strike against their employer who profitted more than 410,000 won from setting their wages lower than those of the workers at other enterprises in less than one year, the puppet authorities tried to suppress them.

Indignant at this, more than 1,000 transport workers in the city staged a sympathy strike. And the workers of the "Daehan Transport Company" resolved to call a strike.

It was not without reason that the South Korean news agencies reported that "the strike was likely to spread all over South Cholla Province" due to the active support of the transport workers.

With the active support of the transport workers in South Cholla Province, the workers of the "Namson briquette company" had their demand partly met. The management promised to increase their wages by 23 per cent and pay a certain amount of money for the life of the workers during the strike.

The victory of the "Namson briquette company" is that of the firm solidarity of the South Korean workers. Their struggle will grow in scope and strength.

Workers Fight for Better Living Conditions and Democratic Rights

More than 6,300 bus drivers and conductors in Seoul decided on January 21 to call a general strike in demand of wage increase. Earlier, on January 20, 700 Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs in South Korean Kangwon Province launched a labour dispute in demand of a 30 per cent increase in their wages.

Workers' struggle for better living conditions and democratic rights is surging to a new high in South Korea from the outset of the year.

Strengthening solidarity each other, they keep up the struggle, spurning deception and appeasement, threat andsuppression by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The struggle launched at the end of last appeasement, threat and suppression by U.S. army organs in Inchon area have spread among the 37,000 service corps workers in South Korea.

On January 7, 1,200 service corps workers in Inchon area called a sympathy strike in solidarity with these 80 workers. They appealed to all the service corps workers of South Korea to join in their sympathy strike.

A week later, on January 19, 37,000 service corps workers put forth a demand for a 30 per cent wage hike and payment of discharge allowances according to the period of service and increase of family allowances. They would down tools if their demand was not met by January 25.

Struggle is surging also among workers in other lines.

The Korean workers employed at nine Japanese companies demanded a 100 per cent wage hike on the 12th. Meanwhile, disputes were started by auto transport workers in Choonchun area, South Korean Kangwon Province, and workers of twelve shipping companies.

The auto transport workers in North Kyongsang Province entered a labour dispute for a 100 per cent increase of their wages and the 8 hour work day.

Scavengers in Taegu, clothing workers in

Dockers in Pusan are forced to do a hard work for a wage of 2,000 won a month which is less than one-sixth of minimum living cost

Pusan and dockers in Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province, have entered labour disputes, and called strikes demanding higher pay and better work conditions.

The South Korean workers who are determined to fight to the end will push through their demands, braving suppression by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique and malicious enterprisers under their wings.

For Withdrawal of Verdict on Njono

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Korean Democratic Lawyers Assosiation demanded on February 25 the withdrawal of the illegal verdict on Njono, one of the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party.

They also demanded an immediate end to the Indonesian reactionaries' suppression of the Communist Party, Sobsi and other democratic forces and mass murder and the release of the Indonesian patriots who are under arrest.

The demand was made in a joint statement issued by the above organizations on February 25.

The statement reads:

Certain reactionary elements in the military and rightests of Indonesia, disobeying the orders of President Sukarno, have been perpetrating suppression of the Communist Party and other progressive forces and massacre.

The Indonesian reactionaries opened a "military tribunal" and on February 21 passed a death sentence on Njono, one of the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party and former chairman of the Indonesian Central Organization of Trade Unions (Sobsi).

This is a fascist-like act violating the Indonesian law and trampling underfoot human

rights.

Through the "military tribunal" the Indonesian reactionaries try to legalize their anti-communist campaign and turn the Indonesian revolution to the right by bringing against the Indonesian Communist Party the preposterous charge of "plotting to overthrow the government of the Indonesian Republic."

As everyone knows, the Indonesian Communist Party is a major political force forming Nasakom.

The Indonesian Communist Party has always opposed imperialism and colonialism, faithfully served the interest of the Indonesian revolution and courageously fought in the van of the Indonesian people for smashing "Malaysia" and safeguarding national independence.

With no machination can the Indonesian reactionaries negate the exploits of the Indonesian Communist Party which has made a great contribution to the cause of the Indonesian revolution.

The attempt of the reactionaries to stamp out the Indonesian Communist Party runs diametrically counter to the will of the Indonesian people and the interest of the Indonesian revolution. It benefits only imperialism,

The U.S. imperialists have long been plotting to turn the Indonesian revolution to the right and overthrow the Indonesian government by inciting the Indonesian reactionaries.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association resolutely condemn the suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party, Sobsi and other progressive forces by the Indonesian reactionaries at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

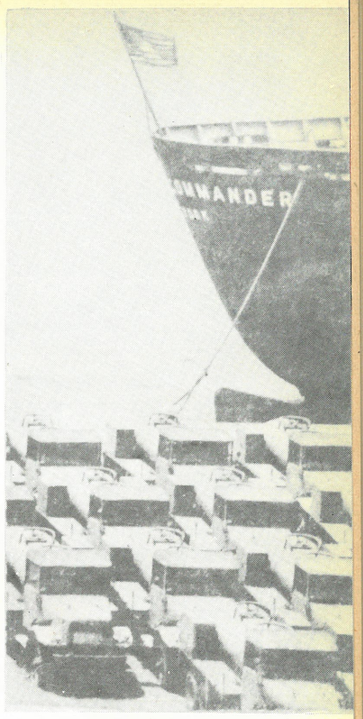
An immediate end must be put to the suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party and the progressive forces and murderous acts by the Indonesian reactionaries, and those guiltless Indonesian patriots who are under arrest must be released.

The illegal verdict on Njono, one of the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party, must be cancelled.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association hope that Njono's appeal against the illegal death sentence will be given a fair hearing and measures be taken to withdraw the illegal verdict.

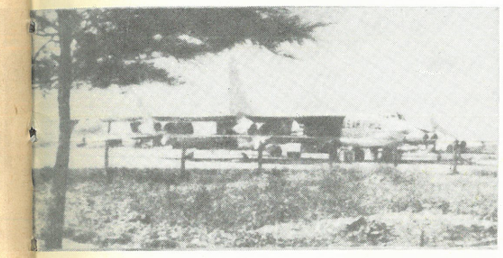
The Korean people are convinced that the Indonesian people under the leadership of President Sukarno will safeguard the national independence of Indonesia and restore the stability of the country at the earliest date, pushing aside the criminal machinations of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries at home.

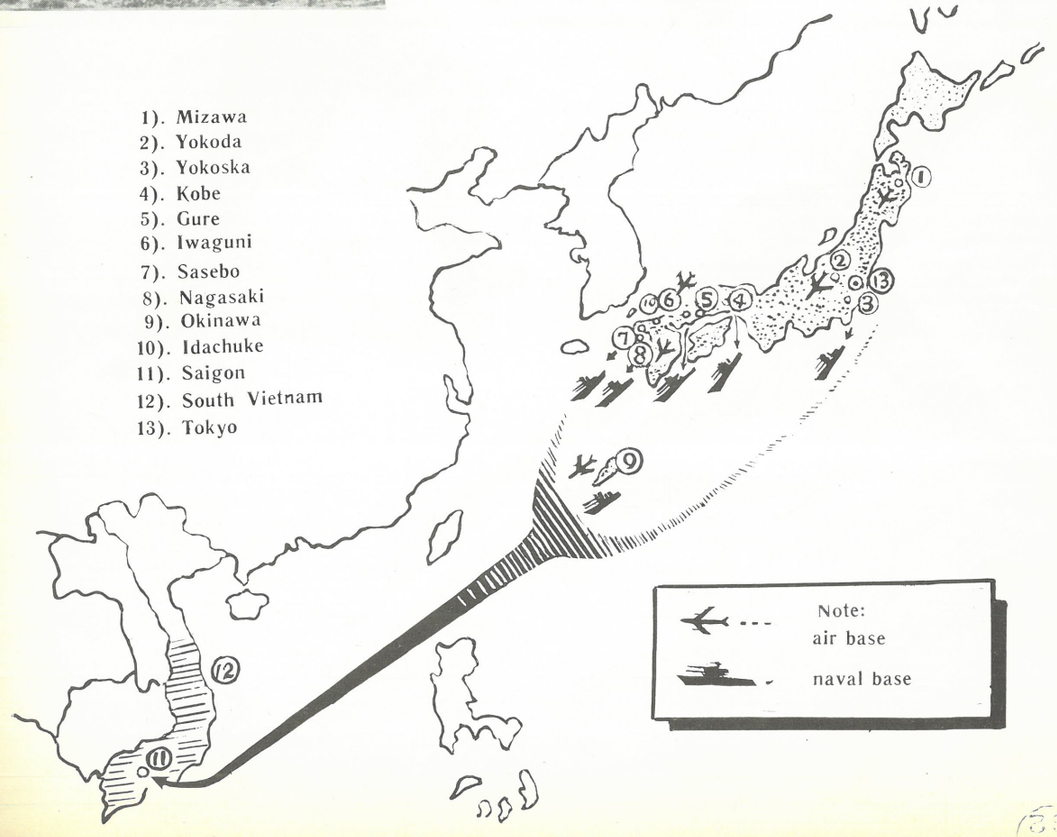
The revived Japanese militarists are entering actually the American aggressive war against Vietnam. Our pictures show how they are teaming up with U.S. imperialism.



Japanese automobile companies produce oil-carrying trucks to be used by the U.S. army in their aggressive war in South Vietnam

Okinawa, together with Japanese mainland, is used as a theatre of operations for the war of aggression in South Vietnam.
Photo: "B-52" strategic bombers of the U.S. Air Force landed in Okinawa





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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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STACK 3